To the Editors of the National Intelligencer Lewistown, June 29, 1825.

THE NIAGARA FRONTIER. Lowistown, as I mentioned in a former letter, was laid in subset by 1813; but is now in a thriving and erous condition, and from its situation, at the head of navigation on the Niagara river, and at the foot of the portage around the Falls, which are seven toiles above, it must continue to increase in wealth and population. It is nearly opposite Queenstown, a place of considerable business, on the Canadian Shore, and which fortunately escaped conflagration during the late

The Erie Canal, which had for its main object the opening of a free intercourse between the city of New York and the vast and fertile regions of the West, has caused a complete revolution, in a political point of view, in the Niagara frontier. Its condition, its prospects, have all been changed; and this revolution, and these changes, have all silently been made by the irresistible influence of internal improvement. Great public benefits were anticipated from the completion of the Erie Canal; these have been more than realized: but the political advantages were not taken iuto the account, and they are the more welcome, as they have come unexpected, come freely, come like the brave volunteers of New York, who, though they did suffer disgrace at Lewistown, nobly redeem. ed the reputation of their patriotic State, at Chippewa and at Bridgewater.

The completion of the New York canal has ensured not only the prosperity, but the everlasting peace of this frontier. There never can, there never will be another Canadian war. The tide of population is already so full, that that great question is finally settled; the population now is sufficient to overcome all obstacles, were the conquest of Canada any object; and what will it be a few years hence? But it is not the population of the settlements in this section of the state alone that can now be brought into the field; in a single week, one handred thousand men can be brought to almost any point of this frontier, & brought too without fatigue, or hardship, ready for action, fresh and vigorous, and such a campaign would be little more than a party of pleasure. The men, the arms, and ammunition, the provisions, every thing necessary, every thing wanting, can now be furhished with ease and facility. What a change!-what a Revolution has a short, a very short time produced? Every year, and day, and hour, shews us something new. We live in a wonderful age—and we live in a country most wonderful, most as. tonishing

A public work is talked ofis projected-commenced-completed; and not only accomplishes the grand object for which it was intended, but also others of more importance which were not even dreamt of. In a national-in a political point of view, the Erie and Hudson Canal is worth ten times its origiought to have called forth the energies and resources of the nation in its support. Happily for the people of New York, they ran the risk and they will reap the rich recompense of their public spirit; and they have not only been instrumental in doing great good to themselves, but have essentially benefitted the whole Union. They have gained a glorious victory; they have in fact conquered Canada; they have peace-fully triumphed over an extensive territory-conquered and triumphed, unknown to themselves, unknown to those who have become willing tributaries; and the fruits of their wise, and liberal, and peaceful policy, has made friends of foes, and united in the strong bands of interest, those who, but a few years before, were ready to sacrifice and destroy each other.

Yes, the prospects of this section of the Union are indeed, fair and bright, they have every thing to incite them to active exertion, and in their welfare and success, the whole of the United States are deeply interested. Let them be kindly oncouraged; let their intercourse be free and unrestrained; let them not he subjected to unnecessary, or op-pressive exactions; their growth will invigarate the nation; their alrength will support, their means decend

A CURIOR T.

To the Editors of the National Litelligeners
Gentlemen,
There is something strange in the propensity we have to admire the shomalies of nature, more than her reguldrities, since the latter are beauty and elegance, and the former deformity. It mises, E suppose, from the love of novelty, but this is as difficult of explanation. Yet so it is: and we can't will send the living of any thing we meet the love of explanation. Yet will is; and we meet well avoid speaking of any thing we meet

well avoid speaking of any thing we meet that is currious.

Being come to this place to spend the collegiate vacations, a few days ago I visit-ed, is company with the proprietor, (the Rev. Joseph Carberry,) the different plan-Rev. Joseph Carberry, the ingreent pran-tations of the manon, at one off which the manager, Philip Merik a coloured man be-longing to the manor, informed as that he had a curiosity to shew as he then produced a www-manon make, which he had taken a day or two before. I examined the reptile, and found it perfectly formed, the body en-tirely single, and each head complete in all its parts.

I obtained the monster, and shall take it np in the beginning of September.
Respectfully your's, &c.
Sam. Newton.

St. Inigoe's Manor, St. Mary's county, Md. Aug. 12, 1825.

From Latrobe's Visit to South Africa.

AFRICAN TIGER.
Wolves having done much mischief at
Groene Kloof, South Africa, an attempt was made to destroy them. For that purpose, the two missionaries, Bonaty and Schmitt, with thirty Hottentots, set out early in the morning towards the Lanweeklof hill. One of those animals was seen, and lamed by a shot, but escaped and entered the bushes.

The Hottentots followed, and called to the nissionaries, that the wolf was in the thicket. Schmitt rode back, and alighting, en-tered with a Hottentot of the name of Philip Moses. The dog started some animal, which those within the thicket could not see; but the Hottentots on the outside perceiving it to be a tiger, called aloud to the missionary to return. He therefore, with Philip began the retreat backwards, pointing his can and ready to fire, in case the rmin began the retreat backwards, pointing his gun, and ready to fire, in case the animal made its sppearance.—Suddenly a tiger sprang forwards, but from a quarter not expected, and by a flying leap over the bushes, fastened upon the Hottentot, seizing his nose and face with his claws and teeth. I measured the distance from whence I measured the distance from where the tiger made his spring, to that on which the Hottentutstood, and found it full twenty feet, over bushes from six to eight feet high. Schmitt observed, that had it not been for the horror of the scene, it would have been an amusing sight to behold the enraged creature fly like a bird over that length of ground and bushes, with open jaw and lashing tail, screaming with violence. Poor Philip, thrown down, and in the conflict lay now under the tiger.

The missionary might easily have effected his escape, but his own safety never entered his thoughts—duty and pity made him

tered his thoughts—duty and pity made him instantly run forward to instantly run forward to the assistance of the sufferer. He pointed his gun, but the motions both of the Hottentot and tiger, in rolling about and struggling, were so swift that he durst not pull the trigger, lest he should injure Philip. The tiger perceiving him take aim, instantly quitted his bold, worked himself from under the Hottentot and flew like lightning upon Schmitt. As ters, he let it fall, and presented his leftarm to shield his face. The tiger seized it with his jaw—Schmitt, with the same arm, catchhis jaw—Schmitt, with the same aim, catching one of his paws, to prevent his outstretched clawsfrom reaching his body. With the other paw, however, the tiger continued striking towards his breast and tearing his clothes. Both fell in the scuffle, and providentially in such a position, that the mis-sionary's knee came to rest on the pit of the sionary's knee came to rest on the pit of the tiger's stomach. At the same time, he grasped the animal's throat with all his might. The seizure of his throat made the tiger instantly quit his hold, but not before Schmitt had received another bite, nearer the elbow. His face lay right over that of the tiger's, whose open mouth, from the pressure of windpipe, sent forth the most hideous, hoarse, and convulsive groans, while his starting eyes, like live coals, seemwhile his starting eyes, like live coals, seemed to flash with fire. In this situation, Schmitt called aloud to the Hottentots, to come to his rescue, for his strength was fast failing; rage and agony supplying to the ani-mal extraordinary force in his attempts to disengage himself. The Hottentots at last ventured to enter the thicket, and one of them snatching the loaded gun, presented it, and shot the tiger, under the misionary's hand, right through the heart. Schmitt and Philip were materially injured in the

## NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to close his ousiness, calls on all persons indebted to him, to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the first day of December next. A longer in du kence cannot be given.
THOMAS J. BRICE.

september 1.

For Sale, FOR A TERM OF YEARS. A Valuable Coachman, House Ser vant, or Gardener. Also, WANTED,

Either to purchase or hire, a good COOK; of honest, sober hhits. Apply at this Office. September 1.

Notice is hereby given, That an election will be held in the several election districts of Anne Arundel county, on Monday the second day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent the said county in the next general assembly of this state R. Welch; of Ben Seff. A.A. county September 1.

10.10 大大大大

Notice is hereby given, That an election will be held at the City Hall, in this city on Menday the second day of October next, for the purpose of choosing two delegates to represent this city in the next general embly of this state.
I. Holland, Clk, of the Corporation

September 1.

Maryland Wazette

ANNAPOLISE THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1825.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE.

We are authorised to announce Groups Howars, of Col. John E. as a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next legislature of this state.

ASSEMBLY CANDIBATE.

Mr. Green, Sir-You are requested to state in your paper that Solowon Groves, Esquis & can didate for a seat in the Legislature of Mary. land for Anne-Arundel county, at the next By the wish of many Foters. election,

COMMUNICATED. METHODIST CAMP MEETING.

To-morrow is the day appointed for the mmencement of the Camp Meeting to be held on the farm of Mr. Stephen Beard, at the head of South River, in this county. The meeting will continue four days. A strict observance of the rules which may be prepared for the government of the meetng, will be expected from all who attend it. Though it is sincerely trusted, that every one who appears on the camp ground will be deeply impressed withan sense of the solemn and sacred purpose for which the meeting is held, it is deemed advisable to state, that every infraction of the act of assembly for the protection of Methodist Camp Meetings in this county, will be noted and punished with all the rigour authorised by the provisions of that act.

## COMMUNICATED.

ANECDOTE OF A SICK GENTLEMAN.

A man not a hundred miles from this city, complaining of indisposition and want of appetite, requested his wife to make a few Apple Dumplings as he fancied he could eat some of them. She accordingly made eighten. He ate perenteen and An half, when sticking his fork into the last half, his little daughter, who had been watching with glistening eyes and liquorish mouth her Father, at this juncture solicited a piece, when pat ting her on the cheek, he replied, go away my dear, papa's sick, when he finished the

> For the Md. Gazette. TO THE

VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUN-Having observed sometime since that a Having observed sometime since that a communication, purporting to exhibit the claims of Col. William D. Brail to represent the people of this commin the next General Assembly of the true, had been tendered for insertion in the National Intelligencer, and (for just reasons in reference to that paper,) refused admittance therein, I had hoped to have seen, 'ere this, the author availing himself of some other the author availing himself of some othe and more appropriate channel for giving publicity to his views. His not having done so, induces me to assume the task of recalling to the minds of my fellow-countymen some of the distinguishing traits and events in the Ke and character of that eminently in the Ne and character of that eminenty worthy and meritorious citizen. It can be subservient to no evil, it may be conducive to some good purpose to do so. I regret much, however, to have to say, that I am too superficially conversant in the series of Col. B's life to be able to furnish any thing more than a very general (and even in that respect imperfect) outline thereof. For I am not one of his personal friends; I have not even one of his personal friends; I have not even the pleasure of his personal acquaintance; but, on the contrary, stand towards him in a relation no otherwise, at least within no more immediate affinity, than as a fellowcitizen. If, however, from the circumstances just mentioned; I am necessarily incapa-ble of rendering full justice; in the way I have undertaken; to that estimable man and patriot, it must hence be no less evident, and the assurance would be supererogatory, that the design of this tribute to him is as disinterested on my part, as it is merited on his. But to be brief: while yet a mere stripost at the very of the revolutionary war, Col. Beall extered the regular American army in the capacity of second lieutenant. He first served at the north, where he was engaged in, among o-thers, the battle of White Plains, and was afterwards transferred to the south; where also he shared, in full measure, of the toils and dangers incident to that eventful and and dangers incident to that eventual and memorable period in our annals. As I before intimated, I am too partially informed as to the particulars, to justify my attempting any thing like a detail of his services at the time of which I am just now speaking. Suffice it then to remark; that he early activated and areas therefore less had been also. sume it then to remark; that he early acquired, and never thereafter lost; both as a man and a soldier, the respect and esteem of all who then knew him—a fact attested by every individual of his remaining revolutionary compatriots; and confirmed by every known transaction of his latter life. After the war he resumed the avocations of peace ful life, and was formerly high sheriff of this county, an office of high responsibility, and the duties of which he discharged, it is believed, to the general hisfaction of all. More latterly he become a "tiller of the soil," and in that most independent and hon-More latterly he became metaller of the soil," and in that most independent and honourable of all employments, he has been for the most part, ever since engaged. At the period of the late war, although not an advocate of that measure at the time, it was declared, no sooner had we began to be threatened with an invasion, of the incursions of the enemy, than he engaged in forming, from among the revolutionary and other elderly individuals of his neighbourhood, a volunteer company, which took and was afterwards known by the just and appropriate title of "The filler Greys," and to the captaincy of which he was, as he so highly marited, unanimously chosen. This company, however, had hardly been organized, when he was called from it to take upon him a more active and efficient command—that of Calenel of a regiment, in which latter capacity he served during the registance of the way. Moreover, although sominally but a Colonel, its was in act and

seed, the General of the county. At the batthe of Bladensburgh he was selected for and
assigned the command of the start, and it
is very generally. If not universally believe
ed, that had he been timely entrusted with
the shief command, the enemy had never
reached Washington nor even Bladensburgh.
But I mean not to particularize. His services, at this time, are within the familiar
recollection of every one of the present day,
Ever at the call of duty, wherever his services were most needed, there was he to be
found. Alternately on the Paturent and
the Potomac; one day in Charles, the next
back in his own county; at one time at Bladensburgh, again in a few days at the Indian Head; in short, wherever danger was to
be encountered, wherever the post of honour led, there was he even and schat (itinay be asked) was it that impalled him to
all this? Was it not ambition? No! for truly no man ever felt, at least no man's conduct and appearance ever indicated, less of
that intoxicating passion. On the contrary,
every reason is there to infer, that if ever
in any man, in kim, the active and vital in any man, in him, the active and vital principle which gave impulse and energy to every public action of his life was unalloyed,

pure amor pairia.

Shortly after the late war, Colonel B. was chosen a member of the legislature; he then accepted and served for one or more sessions (I do not at present recollect precise. If how long); and was at the time esteemed an intelligent, independent, and truly respect ble member of that high constitution all body. The deference due to his experienced with me, and to his opinions, especially on subjects with which his former pursuits in life had randered him more particularly familiar, was at all times manifested by the house, and by every individual thereof. For this station it is he is now again a candidate; not, however, from chaice, but from principle. For it is fit the people should know, that Col. B. does not now combineward as a candidate—does not solicit the public suffrages—does not even voluntarily tender his services:—but, simply, at the request of accepted and served for one or more seshis services:—but, simply, at the request of a number of his friends and neighbours, has consented to having it made known to hi fellow citizens at large, that, if elected he

will serve.

The public character of Col. B. his public services have amply developed; his private, it is known, is alike irreproachable—"without spot and without blemish." As modest as meritorious; as unassuming of power as worthy and capable of exercising it; as mild and amiable as firm and truly brave; he neither seeks nor shuns public services, but is ever ready alike to assume and to lay asside authority, according as his fellow citi-zens may seem to desire or require it of

imperfectly, deleniated, is without a paral-lel in our county. Truly pleased then, am I, at having it in my power here to remark, that there seems no doubt any where to be entertained, that the approaching election will result in his favour; and that there is encouragement even to hope, it will be almost, if not altogether, unanimously so.

ONE OF THE PROPER. Prince-George's County, 25th August 1825.

NEALE'S NEW NOVEL, OR RATHER

The London Literary Gazette of 9th Jucontains an article on the new novel enly, contains an article on the new more, chitled Brother Jonathan, or the New Englanders, by Neale. It describes the work thus:—

"The novel before us is what an Ameri can novel should be: American in its scene, actors and plot; curious as a picture of lan guage and manners; and interesting as a tale of deep passion; and belonging to a very striking period of the world's history. There is much of power and much of interest in these volumes, though the tale is too long and involved for even a sketch of it here.—
There is occasional affectation of phrascology, a little of grandiloquence; and some-what of coarseness, but altogether the wheat is in far greater plenty than the tares; and it is a work no one could read through without acknowledging the author's po

The English reviewer has made the following quotation to shew what an "American dinner" is-

The table was laid as usual in America there was no first, no second course. Every thing was brought forth at once, without parade; and every one ate what he liked— helping himself, and shoving the dish on There were among the native preparations of the country, baked beans, pork and compliments! Indian pudding, custards and apologies; a drink brewed of sweet scented backs. Heates and apologies. herbs, leaves and roots; turkey, apple pies; and excuses; apples, cheese and sweet takes—or gingerbread.—The whole family—servants, visitors and all—sat side by side at the same table. There, was no handing of bread; no ringing of bells; no changing of plates; no standing behind chairs. All went on quietly and smoothly.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, on Monday evening Mrs. —, and her neice of the Bowery, having retired for the night to their room in the third story, were alarmed by the falling in of a sash of their window, which looks over an alley that separates the building from the adjoining. Mrs. — raised her head, discovered to her no small consternation, though the indistinctness of star-light, a strange man sitting very composedly by the window. The first exclamation of alarm awoke the man, who, until then, was not conscious that he had left his own room, by forcing himself at the extreme peril of his life through the narrow aperture of his window, obliquely accessed, by the window's apartment. The difficulty and hazard of the venture was greatly increased, by the windows fot being the oate each other; their distance could not be less than 5 or 6 feet; and the height of the payement not less than forty. The man on perceiving the danger he had so providentially escaped, and his present dilemma, seemed quite as much dismayed as the ladies. From his own accounts it appears, that having prepared himself for bed, he sat down by, his window to snjoy the refreshing brease of evening, when lo! Somnus covered him with poppies, and he recollected nothing more, until awoke as before noticed.

A gentleman being called, who fortunately lodged in an apartment adjoining the facilies, soon relieved them from the unwell-come invasion of the socturnal visitors, by shewing him the way to the street does. SLEEPY ADVENTURE

Were it not for its pro smile at such a ridiculous on. Nor, after such a sen

George M. Troup and he to with devil damage from topical It is some consolation to have most respectable people in the the celebration left the take I With the Baltimore Chronici that it was high time to interest. that it was high time to wit ble where such infamous sentines fertained and avowed, at the sale thus degrade himself by industry was unfit for the company or honourable mind, and deserts a cration of every individual in society to such miserable blasphenous being how superior are their claims to it within and justice of the American part We doubt much whether however. to such miscrare their claims to the superior are their claims to the sand justice of the America we doubt much whether Roberton his cut-throat associates, external infamous sentiments than are contact New Yer's Spens

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY.

The late and pending trials by c.

Martial of a number of Navy officer, supposed by some to have a tendent injure the Navy in public opinion and an world's estimation. Why should this is result? The number of alleged officer only proves that the officers are composed to the same materials that other near subject to the same passions and comply by the same propensities; and that are subject to the same passions and combiby the same propensities; and that an
mission in the Navy does not sublimit for
nature. On the other hand, these usshow the vigilance and energy of the avernment in detecting and purshing as
conduct, where it exists, and is have
out, and holding up to the world, as
quality of gold fried by fire, those when
been wrongfully accused and are within the chilly mists of slanderous office a
the nation, these courts are calculated
the nation, these courts are calculated
the maton, these courts are calculated
the nation, these courts are calculated
the nation of the court are calculated
the nation of the court are calculated
that there is a strong rein and a nervour
upon them. No man ever thought the le

that there is a strong rein and a nerror upon them. No man ever thought the of an officer who had been accused and a nourably acquitted before a Court Maria and no lover of the Navy would with the an offender suffered to remain in a Assither thing ought to be considered efficient in the mavy are subject to laws whit as zens are not, and may be contamile for offences that in citizens would be pared over without notice. This it may be supposed, would cause them to be more quently arraigned, than other men but the is less litigation among them than among other class of people.

COM. PORTER.

A piece addressed to the Editor to National Journal, by Commodore Darkster, since the publication and second concludes with the follow parameter oncludes with the follow parameter of the second concludes the second

FROM ST. BARTHOLOMENS.

By the schr. Bruce, Captain Clark sie ed at Norfolk in 14 days from St. Batha mew, we learn that the gale of Stal May was very sensibly felt at that place. Rest all the vessels in port parted the clark and were driven to sea, but formatly stained little dimage! Letters from terre; (Guadaloupe) received at St. stated that but about one fifth of he see sat that place withstood the gale, mid that number not more than 10 except in ry of sort about the side of the see at that place withstood the gale, mid that number not more than 10 except in ry of sort about the side of the see at that place withstood the gale, mid that number not more than 10 except in ry of sort about the see all green missing. It is prize to the El Vencidor, was going mid Barts as the Bruce came out. In quence of the disasters by the full, port of Basseterre had been throw see free of duties, and port charges, to the sels of such nations as had previously admitted with produce.

FROM CUMANA

Captain Hoyt, who dame passenge as
Bruce arrived at Norfolk/ left Gima
the 6th of July, and informs that the
General Vives, belonging to Baldiner,
which was captured off Havana a few
since, while running as a packer between that port and Matanzia, by the Colom
that port and Matanzia, by the Colom
schr. Polly Hampton, Capt. Natura
been condended at Cumana on the rea
of lissing a Spanish register and Sp
property on board, the former of which
captain admitted on the trial, he had fine
to the condend of the trial, he had fine
to the condend of the trial, he had fine
to the captain admitted on the trial, he had fine
to the captain admitted on the trial, he had fine

PROM ST. CROIT.

A letter received at New York to Croix, states that a violent hurries we experienced in that island on the late. Pour ships and two brigs (all the rigged vessels in port) were drives a Two of the ships would be lost on brigs govoff. Considerable dames done to the buildings, and may case ones were injured.

of this county. He is now tafel our gael to await his trial at osching court, which will comm

infinitely smaller, and like the Mexicals, hely without stings. The honey which as produce is said, by be of an excellent said, and is distinguished by a peculiar intense; it is one of the few products of the singular country which serves at food in the natives.

THE YELLOW DOMING.
In the latter part of the reign of Louis
ty of France, masquerades were an enertsinment in high estimation, and public
ness were often given, at immense cost on
Court days, and such occasions of rejoicngs. As persons of all ranks might gain
admission to these bart spectacles provided
they can purchase a ticket, very strange
encontres frequently took, place at them,
and exhibitions almost as currous, in the way
of disguise, or assumption of character. But

of exhibitions almost as curious, in the way of disgdise, or assumption of character. But or haps the most whimsical among the genine surprises recorded at any of these spectacles, was that which occurred at Paris he 15th of October, on the day when the Dasphin (son of Louis XV.) attained the see of one and twenty.

At this fete, which was of a peculiarly fittering character—so much so, that the interior of a man in a yellow domino, early in the erening, excited attention. This mask, who shewed nothing remarkable as to figure—though rather tall, and of robust pro-oction—seem to be gifted with an appetite, of merely past human conception but pasof merely past human conception but pas-ng the fancies even of romance.

The dragon of old who churches ate Whole congregations were to him, But a dish of salamagundi,'—

was but a nibbler-a mere dibbler-to is stranger of the yellow domino. He assed from chamber to chamber—from ta sle to table of refreshments—not tasting but be of the or erreshments not taking our bearing devastating all lifefore him. At his board, he despatched a lowl, two thirds of a ham, and half a dozen bottles of chamof a ham, and half a dozen bottles of cham pagne; and the very next moment, he wa found seated in another apartment; perform ing the same fete, with a stomach bette. than at first. This strange course went on mill the company (who at first had been amused by it) became alarmed and tumultu-

guards, as the yellow domino rose from seat opposite to him and quitted the apart ment

ment.

'I have seen but one—and, by Heaver
here he is again!' exclaimed the party t
whom the query was addressed.

The yellow domino spoke not a word, by

proceeded straight to the vacant seat white he had just left, and again commenced su-ping, as though he had fasted for the had of a campaign.

At length the confusion which this pr-ceeding creates, becomes universal; and the

cause reaches the ear of the Dauphin.

'He is the very Devil, your Highness exchimed an old nobleman—(saving your Highness's royal presence) or wants but will to be out?

tail, to be so!'

"Say, rather, he should be some famish poet, by his appetite,' replied the Princh laghing. 'But there must be some juging he spills all this wine, and hides the provisions under his robe.'

Even while they speak, the yellow or minio enters the room in which they talking; and, as usual proceeds to the talking.

"See hear, my lord!" cried one—"I he een him do this thrice!".

"I, twice!"—"I, five times!"—"And I, teem. This becomes too much. The master the ecremonies is questioned. He known with a manufacture of the state of the stat

his lips.

The Prince's desire is, that Monsieur w

The Finne's desire is, that Monsieur wears the yellow dominio should unmask. The stranger hesitated.

The command with which his higher honours Monsieur, is perfectly absolute. Against that which is absolute, there is contending. The yellow man throws his mask and domino; and it is a private that which is a private that which is a private that when the stranger is a private that when the stranger is that would be supported by the stranger in the stranger is the stranger in the stranger is the stranger in the stranger is that Monsieur is the stranger in the stranger in the stranger is the stranger in the stranger in the stranger is the stranger in the stranger in the stranger is the stranger in the stranger in the stranger in the stranger is the stranger in the stranger in

his mask and domino; and it is a privitooper of the Irish dragoons!

'And in the name of glattony, my giftend (not to ask how you gained addison,) how have you contrived,' said Prince, 'to sup to-night so many times?'

Sir, I was but beginning to supercrease be it said—when your royal rage interrupted me.'

'Beginning!' exclaimed the Dauphi mazement.—'then what is it I have he and seen? Where are the herds of that have disappeared, and the hamper Burgundy! I insist upon knowing how it.

Ris, Sire, returned the Soldier lease your Grace—that the troops to w belong is to lay on guard. We have chased one ticket among us, and prov fis yellow domino, which fits us all. which means the whole of the front raand means the whole of the front raspelf being the hat man-have supple
the truth must be told, at discretion; and
leader of the rear rank—awing your is
new's commands—is now waiting ou
the door to take his turn—Parthenon.

WHEAT CROPS. It appears from the papers that the est in various parts of the country musually abundant this season. One a Cayuga county N. Y. the Ontario Me in Gayuga county N. Y. the Ontario Miger states, has raised 765 acres of which it is supposed will produce as raise of 25 bushels per acre, making to 13,125 bushels! "In no year," it is "maked to the country," has there been such eno quantiles of wheat raised as at the pre The principal subject to family it quarter now, seems to be the fear finding a good market for their surple duce.

SOLID STAPATHY A subscript the Greeks was made at the Paris Ext on the 12th July. More than two m of francs, nearly \$400,000, were so in one day.